

# أهم قواعد اللغة الإنكليزية

لجميع المراحل الدراسية ( التعليم الأساسي و الثانوي )

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## (( Parts of Speech ))

### أقسام الكلام في اللغة الإنكليزية

كما في كل اللغات، تتألف اللغة الانكليزية من كلمات. و هذه الكلمات بدورها تنقسم إلى ٩ أقسام تدعى أقسام الكلام أو Parts of speech.

<b>1- Nouns:</b> الأسماء	Nouns are names of people, places, objects and ideas. الأسماء هي ما نسمي أو ندعو به كل شيء حولنا من أشخاص أو حيوانات أو أشياء أو أفكار.
<b>2- Pronouns</b> الضمائر	Pronouns are words that replace a noun. Like the noun they replace, they can refer to a person, object, or idea. هي الضمائر و التي تحل عادة محل الأسماء في الجملة و ممكن أن تدل مثل الأسماء على أشخاص أو أشياء أو حيوانات الخ...
<b>3- Verbs:</b> الأفعال	Verbs are words that express action. They also indicate when the action takes place through the tense used. الأفعال و هي ما نقوم به من أعمال و الأفعال لها صيغ و أشكال مختلفة.
<b>4- Adjectives:</b> الصفات	Adjectives are words that describe a noun or a pronoun. An adjective could define the number, color, state, or kind of a noun or pronoun. الصفات هي الكلمات التي تصف الأسماء أو الضمائر و هي تعبر عن اللون أو العدد أو الحالة أو النوع الخ..
<b>5- Adverbs:</b> الظروف	Adverbs are words that describe a verb giving additional information about when, where, or how the action occurred. هي كلمات تصف الأفعال و تعطي معلومات إضافية عن متى و أين و كيف حدث الفعل.
<b>6- Prepositions:</b> أحرف الجر	Prepositions are words used with nouns or pronouns to connect them with other verbs in the sentence. أحرف الجر هي كلمات تستعمل مع الأسماء أو الضمائر و تربطهم مع باقي أجزاء الجملة.
<b>7- Conjunctions:</b> أدوات الربط	Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases or clauses. A conjunction may be a coordinating, subordinating or a correlative conjunction. هي كلمات تقوم بربط الجمل أو أجزاء من الجمل ببعضها لتعطي معنى أوضح و أفضل.
<b>8- Interjections:</b> التعجب	An interjection is an unusual kind of word, because it often stands alone. Interjections are words which express emotion or surprise, and they are usually followed by exclamation marks. هي عبارة عن كلمات تعبر فقط عن شعور قوي أو مفاجأة و عادة يكون بعدها علامة تعجب !
<b>9- Articles:</b> أدوات التنكير والتعريف	An article is used to introduce a noun. عادة تستعمل قبل الاسم.

## Clause & Phrase

### الجملة و شبه الجملة

A clause: is a combination of words containing a verb and has a complete meaning.

الجملة: هي مجموعة كلمات تحتوي على فعل ولها معنى كامل.

E.g.: I saw the man who was carrying a stick.

A phrase: is a combination of words forming part of the sentence but without a verb.

شبه الجملة عبارة عن مجموعة كلمات تكون جزءاً من الجملة بدون فعل.

E.g.: I saw the man carrying a stick.

## (( The structure of the simple sentence)) تركيبية الجملة البسيطة في اللغة الإنكليزية

❖ لدينا ثلاثة أنواع للجمل في اللغة الإنكليزية:

- ١ - الجملة البسيطة ( simple sentence )
- ٢ - الجملة المركبة ( compound sentence )
- ٣ - الجملة المعقدة ( complex sentence )

في هذه المرحلة سنتكلم عن الجملة البسيطة ومكوناتها

❖ الجملة البسيطة هي الجملة التي تتكوّن من فعل واحد. ولها عدّة عناصر وهي:

### 1)) Subject: "S." الفاعل

• للفاعل عدّة أشكال وهي:

- |                |           |                              |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| a. Noun        | الاسم     | chair – table – car ... etc. |
| b. Pronoun     | الضمير    | he – she – it ... etc.       |
| c. Proper Name | اسم العلم | Sami – Rami ... etc.         |

### 2)) Verb: "V." الفعل

• هناك خمسة أشكال للفعل:

- |                          |             |                             |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Infinitive            | المصدر      | to watch – to go – to be    |
| b. Present (V.1)         | الحاضر      | watch – go – am / is / are  |
| c. Present Participle    | اسم الفاعل  | watching – going – being    |
| d. Past (V.2)            | الماضي      | Watched – went – was / were |
| e. Past Participle (V.3) | اسم المفعول | Watched – gone – been       |

■ **ملاحظة:** التصريف الثاني و الثالث من الفعل النظامي يكون بإضافة ( -ed )

### 3)) The rest of the sentence: "R." تتمة الجملة

يمكننا القول أنّ الجملة البسيطة تتكوّن من



S. + V. + R.

## (( Auxiliary Verbs )) ( aux. ) الأفعال المساعدة

❖ لدينا نوعان من الأفعال المساعدة في اللغة الإنكليزية:

### (( A )) – Basic Auxiliary Verbs: الأفعال المساعدة الرئيسية

١. يصحّ أن تأتي أفعالاً رئيسية.
٢. تأخذ تصاريف الفعل كلّها.

- be – am – is – are – was – were – been
- do – does – did – done
- have – has – had

### (( B )) – Modal Auxiliary Verbs: (الثانوية) الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة

١. لا يصحّ أن تأتي أفعالاً رئيسية.
٢. لا تأخذ تصاريف الفعل كلّها.
٣. الفعل بعدها يكون بصيغة التصريف الأوّل أي لا يأخذ الفعل ( -s ).

- can / could / be able to / managed to
- may / might
- will / would / be going to / shall / should
- have to / has to / had to / must / should / ought to / had better

### ملاحظات هامة جداً:

١. الفعل بعد الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة و فعل ( to do ) يكون بتصريفه الأوّل/المصدر/.
٢. الفعل بعد ( to be ) يكون مضافاً له ( -ing ).
٣. الفعل بعد ( to have ) يكون بالتصريف الثالث.

## (( Verbs To Be ))

### أفعال الكون

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle (V.3)
to be	am/is/are	being	was/were	been

Pronoun	Present	Past
he she it	is – 's is not – isn't	was wasn't – was not
we you they	are – 're are not – aren't	were weren't – were not
I	am – 'm am not	was was not – wasn't

=====

## (( Verb To Have ))

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle (V.3)
to have	have/has	having	had	had

Pronoun	Present	Past
he she it	has – 's hasn't – has not	had – 'd hadn't – had not
we you they I	have – 've haven't – have not	

=====

## (( Verb To Do ))

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle (V.3)
to do	do/does	doing	did	done

Pronoun	Present	Past
he she it	does doesn't – does not	did didn't- did not
we you they I	do don't – do not	

## Exercise

### Choose the correct answer.

- 1- He (am ,is ,are) a doctor.
- 2- We ( am , is , are ) student.
- 3- Ali ( am , is , are ) not an engineer.
- 4- ( Am , Is , Are ) Ali and Huda brothers?
- 5- A cat ( am , is , are ) an animal.
- 6- Cats ( am , is , are ) animals.
- 7- My father ( am , is , are ) a teacher.
- 8- My sisters ( am , is , are ) all small.
- 9- Doors ( am , is , are ) usually made of wood.

### Choose the correct answer.

- 1- ( Do – Does ) Peter live with his father?
- 2- ( Do – Does ) you learn Spanish?
- 3- ( Do – Does ) Ammar and Sami ride their bikes to school?
- 4- ( Do – Does ) they play in the garden?
- 5- ( Do – Does ) Sandy's hamster live in a cage?
- 6- ( Do - Does ) the cats sit on the wall?
- 7- ( Do – Does ) we work in front of the computer?
- 8- ( Do – Does ) you play the drums?
- 9- ( Do – Does ) Rita wear pullovers?
- 10- ( Do – Does ) I clean the bathroom?
- 11- My mother likes chocolate, but she ( don't – doesn't ) like biscuits.
- 12- What ( do – does ) the children wear at your school?



**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- My dog ( have / has ) a long tail.
- 2- They ( have / has ) milk in it.
- 3- They ( have / has ) the correct answer.
- 4- I never ( have / has ) a clean room.
- 5- The flag of Syria ( have / has ) two stars.
- 5- The house ( have / has ) a lot of furniture.
- 6- The water ( have / has ) a bad taste.
- 7- The teacher ( have / has ) a yellow shirt.
- 8- My brother ( have / has ) a great job.
- 9- Does he ( have / has ) a dog?
- 10- They don't ( have / has ) a lot of money.
- 11- We can ( swim – swimming ).
- 12- They were ( sleep – sleeping ) now.

**الدرس ( ٤ )**

**(( Negation ))**

**النفي**

■ **النفي:** هو تحويل الجملة المثبتة الغير منفيّة ( **affirmative** ) إلى جملة منفيّة غير مثبتة ( **negative** ).

■ **للنفي طريقتان:**

١- إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد ( **aux.** ) ، فإننا نضيف ( **not** ) للفعل المساعد.

٢- إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد ( **aux.** ) ، فإننا نضيف فعلاً مساعداً مضافاً ( **do – does – did** ) ، و نضيف ( **not** ) للفعل المساعد المضاف ، ونعيد الفعل الرئيسيّ إلى أصله.

**ملاحظة هامة جداً**

مع الكلمات ( **sometimes – usually – always - often** ) ، فإننا نحذف الكلمة نفسها و نضع ( **never** ) بدلاً منها ظن ولا نحذف الـ ( **-s** ) من الفعل إن وجدت.

## (( Pronouns ))

### الضمائر

- الضمير بشكل عام هو نوع من أنواع الكلمات، ووظيفته هي النيابة عن الاسم.
- للضمائر عدة أنواع منها:

Subjective Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Objective Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	Its	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
They	Them	Their	Theirs
تأتي قبل الفعل	تأتي بعد الفعل مباشرة ويتبع بحرف جر أو أداة	يأتي بعدها اسم	لا يأتي بعدها اسم وتأتي في آخر الجملة

## Exercise

### • Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Fatima said (her-she)wanted to go skinning that winter.
- 2-Ali said that(him-he)was having a picnic on Friday.
- 3-He said that (he-his )lived in Damascus with (her-his)family.
- 4-He said that(he –his ) from Canada ,but (he – his ) parents were Chinese.
- 5-He said that (him-he ) was learning Spanish for ( his –her ) next trip to Spain.
- 6-Rabab said that (his –her ) relatives from France were coming to visit(them –they) in July.
- 7-Huda said that(them –they )always visit EGYPT.
- 8-Ahmad said that(his –he )class were going to study tour of Britain.
- 9-He said that (their-they're)going to a game park.
- 10-Ibrahim said that (he-his )parents were taking (they –them )to India.
- 11-Rakan said that he is flying to Kenya to see (him-his ) grandparents.
- 12-He said that (their-they're)going to a game park.
- 13-Alia told Tareq that (her –she )really liked (his-him)new camera.
- 14-Tareq said that (hers-she )could borrow it any time.

## (( Verb Tenses ))

### صيغ الفعل ( الأزمنة ) – جميع المراحل الدراسية

- لكي نستطيع فهم أي صيغة فعل أو زمن في اللغة الإنكليزية ، يجب علينا أن ننتبه ونفهم ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية وهي:
- ١- تركيبية الصيغة ( the form of the tense ).
  - ٢- مفاتيح الحل – الدلائل ( key words f the tense ).
  - ٣- استخدامات الصيغة ( the usage of the tense ).

#### 1) Simple Present: الحاضر (المضارع) البسيط

S. + V.<sub>1</sub> + R.

##### ■ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

##### ١- ظروف التكرار ( Adverbs of Frequency ):

- هي الظروف التي تأتي قبل الفعل.

always – often – usually – sometimes – rarely – seldom  
generally – normally

E.g.: They usually go shopping. ✓  
They go usually shopping. ×

##### ٢- ظروف الوقت ( Time Adverbs )

هي الظروف التي تأتي في بداية أو نهاية الجملة و لا يجوز أن تأتي في منتصفها.

Every + Time

E.g.: We go to school every day. ✓  
Every day, we go to school. ✓  
We go every day to school. ×

##### ■ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط مع:

##### ١- الاعمال الاعتيادية (المتكررة او الروتينية): Habitual Actions

E.g.: Sami and Rami visit their grandparents every week.

##### ٢- الحقائق العلمية والعامة: Scientific Facts and General Truths

E.g.: Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen.  
The sun rises from the East.

(( ملاحظات هامة حول الحاضر البسيط ))

- ١- إذا كان الفاعل ( he – she – it ) ، فإننا نضيف ( -S ) للفعل.
- ٢- إذا كان الفاعل ( he – she – it ) ، وكان الفعل ينتهي بـ ( Z – SH – S – TCH – O ) ، فإننا نضيف ( -ES ) للفعل.
- ٣- إذا كان الفاعل ( he – she – it ) ، وكان الفعل ينتهي بـ ( -Y ) ، وقبل الـ ( -Y ) حرف ساكن ، فإننا نحذف الـ ( -Y ) و نضيف ( -IES ) .

## 2) Present Continuous: الحاضر المستمر

S. + am/is/are + V.<sub>1</sub> + ing + R.

■ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

now – right now – still – at the moment  
at present – today – this+time – Look! – Listen!

■ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر المستمر للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي القريب وما زال مستمراً حتى لحظة الكلام ، ويمكن أن يستمر للمستقبل.

E.g.: Look! It is raining again.

(( ملاحظات هامة ))

١- هناك بعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي مع صيغة الاستمرار.

know , believe , want , realize , doubt , need , understand , suppose , remember , prefer , recognize , think\* , forget , mean , love , hate , fear , mind , like , dislike , envy , care , appreciate , possess , have\* , own , belong , taste\* , hear , see\* , smell\* , feel\* , seem , cost , consist of , look\* , owe , exist , contain , appear\* , weigh\* , include .

● ملاحظات حول إضافة الـ ( ING )

- ١- الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ ( -e ) ، فإننا نحذف الـ ( -e ) ونضيف ( -ing ) .
- ٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن ( consonant ) ، وقبل الحرف الساكن كان حرف صوتي ( vowel ) ، فإننا نضاعف الحرف الساكن و نضيف ( -ing ) .

## Exercise

### Simple Present & present Continuous

#### ❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Water (consists, is consisting, consisted) of Hydrogen and Oxygen.
- 2) Most animals (kill, are killing, killed) only for food.
- 3) The world ( be, was, is) round.
- 4) I ( study, studied, am studying) for two hours every night.
- 5) My class (are beginning, began, begins ) at nine.
- 6) He always (is eating, has eaten, eats) a sandwich for lunch.
- 7) I ( had, am having, have)only a dollar right now.
- 8) I( don't recognize, am not recognizing, didn't recognize ) that man.
- 9) Diana ( washes, is washing, washed) her hair every other day or so.
- 10) Please, be quiet. I( try, tried, am trying ) to concentrate.
- 11) Look! It ( began, begins, is beginning )to rain.
- 12) Are you ( listen, listening, listened) carefully?
- 13) She ( is reading – reads – read ) a sad story at the moment.
- 14) Her baby usually ( cries – is crying – crys ) a lot.
- 15) We ( were watching – was watching – is watching ) TV now.

### 3) Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

S. + V.<sub>2</sub> + R.

■ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

yesterday – ago – last + time  
any date in the past

■ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عمل حدث و انتهى في الماضي بوقت محدد.

E.g.: We visited our friends last month.

### 4) Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

S. + were/was + V.<sub>1</sub> + ing + R.

■ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

while – when – as

■ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الماضي المستمر:

١ - للتعبير عن عمل كان مستمراً في الماضي وانتهى.

E.g.: She was playing volleyball.

٢ - إذا كان لدينا عمل رئيسي و قطعه عمل ثانوي ، فإنّ العمل الرئيسي يكون بصيغة الماضي المستمر ، و العمل الثانوي بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

E.g.: When I was having dinner, Sami came.

## Exercise

### Simple Past & Past Continuous

#### ❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. He ( moves – moved ) to Canada when he was five.
2. Yesterday we ( went – go ) to Covent Garden Market.
3. Naser ( rode – was riding ) his bike when he fell off.
4. In 1976, a student in Poland ( writes – wrote ) to his parents.
5. I ( waited – was waiting ) for the bus when it started to rain.
6. I ( came – come ) to the school last year.
7. I ( lied – was lying ) in bed, when I heard a noise downstairs.
8. The last time I heard from her, she ( is working – was working ) in Damascus.
9. While I ( shopped – was shopping ) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit.
10. I was walking away, when suddenly he ( put - was putting ) his hand on my shoulder.
11. I was sleeping when she ( calls – called ) me.
12. I ( saw – was seeing ) every one laughing.
13. I ( felt – was feeling ) so embarrassed.
14. She was standing outside the stadium, when a thief ( sees – saw ) the ticket in her bag.
15. I was thinking about my English homework, when I ( had – was having ) an idea for a story.
16. I was having dinner, when the phone ( rings – rang ).
17. As we ( are walking – were walking ) around, we met a group of tourists.
18. He was thinking about his new school when he ( falls – fell ) asleep.
19. Newspapers ( began – begin ) about five hundred years ago.
20. I ( thought – was thinking ) about the new teachers when I saw someone across the road.
21. She was waving at me and I ( stopped – was stopping ) to talk to her.
22. Your mother told me you ( are starting – were starting ) at the school today.
23. Tareq was reading a book when Hussein ( spoke – speaks ) to him.

## 5) Present Perfect: الحاضر التام

**S. + has / have + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.**

### ■ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

since – for – ever – never – just – already – yet – recently  
– lately – up to now – so far – many+time – once – twice

### ■ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر التام:

١- للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي بوقت غير محدد.

E.g.: I have visited Dubai recently.

٢- للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي وظهرت نتيجته في الحاضر.

E.g.: She has broken her leg, **so** she can't write.

### (( ملاحظات هامة حول الحاضر التام ))

مع الفترات الزمنية المحددة.	Since
She has visited her town since April.	
مع الفترات الزمنية الغير محدّدة.	For
She has visited her town for three weeks.	
تأتي في نهاية الجملة السلبية أو السؤال.	Yet
Have you finished yet? No, I haven't finished yet.	
تستخدم للتعبير عن أن العمل انتهى منذ فترة زمنية قصيرة.	Just
We have just done our homework.	
تستخدم للتعبير عن أن العمل انتهى منذ فترة زمنية طويلة؟	Already
We have already done our homework.	
تستخدم للسؤال.	Ever
Have you ever met her?	
تستخدم مع الجملة المنفية للتعبير عن أن العمل لم يحدث سابقاً ابداً.	Never
I have never met her.	



## 6) Present Perfect Continuous: الحاضر التام المستمر

**S. + has / have + been + V.<sub>1</sub> + ing + R.**

▪ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

**All + Time**

▪ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر للتعبير عن عمل في الماضي البعيد وما زال مستمراً حتى لحظة الكلام ، و لا يهمننا إذا حدث به انقطاعات سابقة.

**E.g.:** I have been teaching English since 2002.  
She has been writing the letter all morning.

### **Exercise**

#### **Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous**

❖ **Choose the correct answer.**

- 1- I've ( lived – live ) here for fourteen years.
- 2- I've done gymnastics since I ( am – was ) a child .
- 3- I ( do – have done ) gymnastics since 1989 .
- 4- Why are you crying ? I've just ( been watching – watched ) a sad film.
- 5- I've ( been looking – looked ) after my neighbour's son all afternoon.
- 6- I've ( known – been knowing ) my best friend all my life.
- 7- My mother has ( taught – been teaching ) me to play the piano, but I can't play very well yet.
- 8- I've already ( tidied – been tidying ) my room.
- 9- I haven't ( visited – been visiting ) Europe yet.
- 10- Hurry up ! You've ( talked – been talking ) on the phone for an hour !
- 11- Where have you been? I've ( waited – been waiting ) for you all morning.
- 12- Lubna ! The post has just ( arrived – been arriving ). Maybe there's a letter for you.
- 13- Your eyes are red. ( Have you cried – Have you been crying )?
- 14- For the past three weeks, ( I've read – I've been reading ) a very sad story.
- 15- I'm so tired ! I ( have cleaned – have been cleaning ) the house all day.
- 16- I've just ( finished – been finishing ) .
- 17- It's 10 am. and you've just ( woken – been waking ) up.
- 18- You must have ( gone – been going ) to bed very late last night.
- 19- I hope our team wins today. We've ( practised – been practising ) hard all week.
- 20- People waste paper, so paper manufactures ( have been cutting – have be cut ) down more and more trees .
- 21- Cattle farmers ( have clear – have been clearing ) rainforests too .
- 22- In the cities, factories and cars ( have been fill – have been filling ) the air with smoke and gases.

- 23- Our Environment club (have been thinking – has been thinking) of ways to help save the world!
- 24- We (are been recycling – have been recycling) paper, glass and plastic .
- 25- We (has been encouraging – have been encouraging) people to walk or use public transport instead of cars.
- 26- I (have having – have been having) a wonderful time here on the farm.
- 27- You won't believe how early I (have been get– have been getting) up .
- 28- For the last few days, Uncle Robert (has taught – has been teaching) me to milk the cows.
- 29- Holding a newborn lamb (has been – has being) one of my most memorable experiences here on the farm.
- 30- We have just (come – been coming) back from a ride across the fields on one of the horses .
- 31- It (has been raining – has rained) for the last few days, and the fields are very wet and muddy.
- 32- I have just (spent – been spending) a very relaxing hour in a hot bath!

❖ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. I've lived here ( since – for ) fourteen years.
2. I've lived here ( since – for ) most of my life ( a long time).
3. The wind has been blowing ( since – for) four o'clock.
4. I've done gymnastics ( for – since ) I was a child.
5. I've done gymnastics ( since – for ) 1980.
6. You've been talking on the phone ( since – for) an hour.

**Present Perfect & Simple Past**

- 1) I ( didn't attend, haven't attended, don't attend) any parties since I came here.
- 2) Bill (arrives, arrived, has arrived) here three days ago.
- 3) Bill ( was, is has been) since the 22nd.
- 4) I (have known, knew, know) him for many years.
- 5) I ( meet, met, have met) so many people since I came here in June.
- 6) I (fly, flew, have flown) on an airplane many times.
- 7) I (be, am, have been) here since seven o'clock.

## 7) Past Perfect: الماضي التام

**S. + had + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.**

▪ مفاتيح الحل: The keywords

**before – after – as soon as  
by the time – by+time**

▪ الاستخدام: The Usage

يستخدم لترتيب الأحداث في الماضي ، فإذا كان لدينا عملان ، فإنّ العمل الأوّل يكون بصيغة الماضي التام ، العمل الثاني يكون بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

**E.g.:** I felt better after I had taken the medicine.

Rita sent the letter after she had written it.

## 8) Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

**S. + had + been + V.<sub>1</sub> + ing + R.**

▪ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

**because**

▪ الاستخدام: The Usage

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث معين كان مستمر في الزمن الماضي قبل حدث آخر. أي أنه لا بد من وجود حدثين حدث مستمر قديم يسبق حدث آخر. والحدث المستمر القديم يعبر عنه بالماضي التام المستمر. والحدث الأحدث يعبر عنه بالماضي البسيط.

أو - العمل الأول بدأ في الماضي و استمر لفترة من الزمن ثم بدأ العمل الثاني ، انتهى العمل الأول عندما بدأ العمل الثاني.

٢- للتعبير عن سبب لحدث في الماضي.

**E.g.:** Yara's eyes were red because she had been crying.

## Exercise

### Past Perfect & Simple Past

#### ❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- I (am – was ) in hospital about five weeks ago.
- 2- I was on my way to school one day, when I ( slipped – slip ).
- 3- I ( have – had ) already cooked the dinner by the time my mother came here.
- 4- When we ( arrive – arrived ) at the theatre, the concert had already started.
- 5- A tourists stopped to ask me for directions. He ( loses – had lost ) his map.
- 6- Hussein had a stomachache. He ( had – has ) eaten too many sweets.
- 7- They ( wasn't – weren't ) home when I rang them. They ( has – had already ) gone out.
- 8- Our team lost the match. We ( aren't – hadn't ) practised enough.
- 9- When we went to the restaurant, we realized that it ( closes – had closed ).
- 10- Before Carol went to school, she had ( learning – learned ) to speak three languages.
- 11- When I ( arrive – arrived ) at the restaurant, my friends had left.
- 12- After the lesson ( is ending – had ended ) , I spoke to the teacher.
- 13- The train ( have – had ) already left by the time we got to the station.
- 14- I ( have left – left ) a message because she had gone out.
- 15- I ( am knowing – knew ) the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.
- 16- As soon as she ( is finishing – had finished ) her essay , she helped her mother.
- 17- Ahmad ( eats – ate ) his supper, although he had had a late lunch.
- 18- When I ( get – got ) to school, I realized I had left my book at home.
- 19- I ( am reading – had read ) the book before I saw the film.

## 9) Simple Future: المستقبل البسيط

S. + will/shall + V.<sub>1</sub> + R.  
S. + be going to + V.<sub>1</sub> + R.

■ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

next+time – tomorrow – in the future – any date in the future

■ الاستخدام: The Usage

● يستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن عمل سيحدث في المستقبل.

### ملاحظات هامة:

Will	: تستخدم للتنبؤ ( prediction ). نسبة الحدوث ( ٥٠% )	It will rain.
Will	: تستخدم للأعمال الطوعية ( willingness ).	I will help you.
Shall	: تستخدم لتقديم العروض و المساعدة.	Shall I help you.
Be going to	: تستخدم للخطط المعدة مسبقاً ( prior plans ). نسبة الحدوث ( ٩٠-١٠٠% )	It is cloudy and cold. I'm sure it is going to rain.

## 10) Future Time Clause: عبارة الوقت المستقبلية

بعد ( when – while – as soon as – after – before – till – until ) يكون الزمن بالحاضر البسيط.

E.g.: When he comes, I will tell him.

when while as soon as after before till until	} S. + V. <sub>1</sub> → S. + will/shall/be going to + V. <sub>1</sub> + R.
---	---

## Exercise

### Simple Present – Simple Future

#### ❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- The weather ( is going to – is ) get better, it won't get colder.
- 2- I ( has – will ) make some tea.
- 3- I am hungry, so I ( will – am going ) to eat.
- 4- ( Will – Shall ) I give you a lift to the station?
- 5- I'm sure it ( will – won't ) rain. The sky looks clearer now.
- 6- Amal is very good at science. I sure she ( will – is going to ) be a famous doctor one day.
- 7- What ( are you going to do – did you do ) when you finish school today? 7- I've decided. I (am going to – will) study French next year .
- 8- If we don't hurry up, we ( aren't going to – won't ) get to school on time.
- 9- I need help with my homework. (shall I – will I) help you?
- 10- (will I – Shall ) I help you ?
- 11- ( Shall I – I will ) close the window for you?
- 12- ( I'll – Shall I ) do the shopping for her.
- 13- I speak German. ( Shall I – I will ) teach you?
- 14- I've forgotten my ruler. ( I'll – Shall I ) lend you mine .
- 15- I can't read the sign! ( I'll – Shall I ) read it to you.
- 16- I can't hear what you're saying. ( Will – shall ) I turn the music down a bit?
- 17- There ( is – will ) be computers on every desk at school.
- 18- (I'll – Shall I) read it for you .
- 19- (Shall I – I will) turns the music down a bit ?
- 20- (I'll – Shall I) get him a book ?
- 21- Don't worry, (I'll – Shall I) help you look for it .
- 22- (Shall I – I will) lend you mine?
- 23- (I'll – Shall I) take them for you .
- 24- On. Monday, he's going to (met – meet) Obaid at the library .
- 25- On Tuesday, he is (goes – going) to practise with the volleyball team .
- 26- She likes computer. I am sure that she ( will – is going to ) be a computer engineer.
- 26- On Wednesday, he is going (to – on) finish his homework .
- 27- On Thursday, he is (goes – going) to start the project .
- 28- On Saturday, Ali (will – is going to) go swimming .
- 29- On Friday, he (will – is going) to visit Grandmother .
- 30- On Sunday, he (is – will) going to finish the history project .
- 31- I'm (go – going) to have a holiday in India .
- 32- I'm not going to (am – have) a seaside holiday .
- 33- We're (going – will) to Lattakia beach .
- 34- We (are go – are going) to see our relatives in Syria .
- 35- I'm going to (visit – visited) Talshihab waterfall .

❖ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. I'm sure it ( will rain – won't rain). The sky looks clearer now.
2. What ( did you do – are you going to do) when you finish school?
3. Promise you'll phone me as soon as you (get - will get ) your results.
4. I'll come out with you after I ( finished –finish) work at 5 o'clock.
5. Next summer I (am going to visit - visited) my aunt.
6. You can wait here until it ( is – will be) time for you to go home.
7. ( I'll phone – I phoned) you when I get to the station at 4 o'clock.
8. In the future, there ( were – will be) computers on every desk at school.
9. I'll phone you when I ( arrive – arrived).
10. I ( stayed – will stay ) indoors until it stops raining.
11. ( I'll turn – Shall I ) turn the music down a bit?
12. I speak German. ( I'll teach – shall I teach ) teach you?
13. Grandmother needs someone to do the shopping for her. ( I'll do – shall I do) the shopping for her.

## مفاتيح الأزمنة

usually  
always  
often  
sometimes  
rarely  
generally  
seldom  
daily  
every+time

V.1

look!  
listen!  
now  
right now  
at present  
at the moment  
still  
this+time

S. + am/is/are + V.1 + ing + R.

yesterday  
last+time  
time+ago  
in+time

V.2

while  
when  
as

S. + was/were + V.1 + ing + R.

V.2

since  
for  
recently  
up to now  
so far  
lately  
ever  
never  
just  
yet  
already  
once  
twice  
mant+time

S. + have / has + V.3 + R.

as soon as  
after  
before  
by the time  
by+time

S. + had + V.3 + R.

next+time  
tomorrow  
in the future

S. + will/shall/beging to + V.1 + R.

all

S. + have/has+been+V.1+ing+R.

because

S. + had+been+V.1+ing+R.

when  
as soon as  
after  
before  
till  
until

S. + V.1 → , S. + will/shall/be going to + V.1 + R.



### ملاحظات هامة حول صيغ الفعل خاص بطلاب المرحلة الثانوية (الأدبي والعلمي)

- ١- وجود ( for ) في جملة واحدة ← ( have/has+been+V.1+ing ) .
- ٢- وجود ( for ) في جملتين ، الأولى (V.2) ، و الثانية ( had+been+V.1+ing ) .
- ٣- وجود ( in ) + عام ← ( V.2 ) .
- ٤- وجود ( until ) + عام ← ( had+V.3 ) .
- ٥- وجود ( by ) + عام ← ( had+V.3 ) .
- ٦- وجود ( from ) + عام + ( to ) + عام ← ( V.3 ) .
- ٧- وجود ( since ) + عام ← ( have/has+V.3 ) .
- ٨- إذا كان لدينا جملتين و في جملة منهم كلمة ( just ) ، يكون حلّ الجملة الثانية ( have/has+been+V.1+ing )

## (( Passive Voice ))

### المبني للمجهول

- المبني للمجهول يستخدم لنقول أن الفاعل وقع عليه الفعل و لم يقع عليه الفعل.
- في اللغة الإنكليزية لدينا نوعان من الجمل:
- ١- المبني للمعلوم ( active voice ): وهي الجملة التي عرف فاعلها ، و تتكوّن من ( S.+V.+R. )
- ٢- المبني للمجهول ( passive voice ): وهذه الجملة تتكوّن من ثلاثة عناصر رئيسيّة
- أ- المفعول به : ( object ) O. =
- ب- أفعال الكون: ( be-am-is-are- being -was-were-been ).
- ت- اسم المفعول : التصريف الثالث للفعل ( V.<sub>3</sub> )

## (( Present Tense ))

### 1) Simple Present:

- Active Voice: S. + V.<sub>1</sub> + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + am / is / are + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

### 2) Present Continuous:

- Active Voice: S. + am / is / are + V.<sub>1</sub> + ing + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + am / is / are + being + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

### 3) Present Perfect:

- Active Voice: S. + have/has + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + have / has + been + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

## (( Past Tense ))

### 1) Simple Past:

- Active Voice: S. + V.<sub>2</sub> + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + was/ were + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

### 2) Past Continuous:

- Active Voice: S. + was/were + V.<sub>1</sub> + ing + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + was/were + being + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

### 3) Past Perfect:

- Active Voice: S. + had + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + had + been + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

## (( Auxiliary Verbs ))

### 1) Present:

- Active Voice: S. + aux. + V.<sub>1</sub> + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + aux. + be + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

### 2) Past:

- Active Voice: S. + aux. + have + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + aux. + have + been + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

## **(( Future Tense ))**

### **1) Simple Future:**

- **Active Voice:** S. + will/shall/be going to + V.<sub>1</sub> + R.
- **Passive Voice:** O. + will/shall/be going to + be + V.<sub>3</sub> + R.

---

### **Exercise**

#### **Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:**

1. Dangerous driving causes many accidents.
2. People don't often invite me to parties.
3. During the night a loud explosion woke us up.
4. They built the castle in the 19th century.
5. The secretary is typing the report.
6. Someone was following us.
7. Somebody has cleaned the room.
8. The police have arrested three men.
9. The bill includes service.
10. People don't use this road very often.
11. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
12. Someone accused me of stealing the money.
13. They are building a new ring road round the city.
14. I didn't realize that someone was recording our conversation.
15. Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators.
16. They opened Al Ain's International Airport in 1994.
17. People hunt tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.
18. People are hunting tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.
19. People have hunted tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.
20. Human activities are destroying their natural habitat.
21. Human activities have destroyed their natural habitat.
22. Engineers had to make an artificial island.

#### **❖ Choose the correct answer:**

1. Over 20 people ( are – were) killed last month on the road.
2. The missing boy can't be ( find – found) by the police.
3. If you get hungry, snacks can be ( buy – bought) at the shop.
4. Every year, the islands ( are – were) visited by thousands of tourists.
5. Paper ( is – was ) recycled and new products are made.
6. Natural disasters can ( be – being ) predicted by scientists.
7. New walls are being ( build - built ) around the village.
8. Every year new technology ( is being developed - is developed ) to warn people about possible disasters.
9. People are being ( rescue – rescued) by helicopter.
10. The water in the ocean is ( heat – heated) by the sun.

11. When the clouds move over cool air on the land, rain ( is – was ) formed.
12. This painting ( is painted – was painted ) by Monet in the 19th century.
13. The ancient pyramids (are –were) built by the Egyptians.
14. Today, millions of mobile phone calls ( are – were ) being made every second.
15. Traditionally on this day, special food ( was – is being ) eaten, and this is still the case today.
16. Exams in Syria ( are usually done – are usually being done) at the end of each school semester.
17. Paper ( is first produced – was first produced) as early as 3000 BC in Egypt.
18. Paper was ( make – made ) from a plant called papyrus.
19. Today, paper ( is – was ) considered to be one of the great Chinese inventions.
20. The city of New Orleans ( is – was ) damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

=====

## (( Conditional Sentences ))

### الجمل الشرطية

- تستخدم الجمل الشرطية للتحدث عن حالات محدّدة و تأثيراتها.
- تتكوّن الجملة الشرطية من قسمين:
- ١- جملة الشرط: ( if clause – condition )
- ٢- جملة جواب الشرط: ( main clause - /result , consequence/ )
- لدينا نوعان من الجمل الشرطية

#### أولاً : حقيقي ( REAL )

وله نوعان:

##### ❖ الزيرو : Zero Conditional

- وتكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + V.1 , → S. + V.1 + R.

- يستخدم مع الحقائق العلمية و الحقائق العامة. Scientific facts & General truths.
- نسبة حدوثه و تحقق الحدث ١٠٠ %

E.g.: if we heat water to 100 degrees, it boils

##### ❖ النوع الأول: Type One

- تكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + V.1 , → S. + shall/will/may/can + V.1 + R.

- يستخدم هذا النوع من الأشياء ممكنة الحدوث. Possibilities
- نسبة تحقق الحدث بين الـ ٩٠ و ١٠٠ %

E.g.: If Rami finishes his homework , he will visit me.

#### ثانياً : غير حقيقي ( UNREAL )

##### ❖ النوع الثاني: Type Two

- تكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + V.2 , → S. + would/should/might/could + V.1 + R.

- يستخدم هذا النوع مع الأحداث التي يمكن أن تتحقّق في الحاضر أو المستقبل.
- Present & Future events
- نسبة تحقّق الحدث ٥٠ %
- نستخدم ( WERE ) مع جميع الضمائر إذا كان الفعل ( TO BE ).

E.g.: If I passed my exams , I would be happy.

If I were you, I would travel.

##### ❖ النوع الثالث: Type Three

- تكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + had + V.3 , → S. + would/should/might/could + have + V.3 + R.

- يستخدم هذا النوع للتعبير عن الندم عن الأشياء التي حدثت في الماضي و نود تغييرها لكننا لا نستطيع لأنّها في الماضي.
- نسبة تحقق الحدث ٠ %.

E.g.: if I had won the lottery, I would have bought a new house.

## Exercise

**Choose the correct tense between brackets.**

1. If I wanted to get fit, I ( will do – would do ) exercise.
2. If I speak English, my English ( will – would) improve.
3. If we ( don't – didn't ) hurry up, we won't get to school on time.
4. If they (fell –fall) down, they would be in the buried city.
5. If I go to London, I ( won't – wouldn't) know anyone.
6. If I ( don't – didn't) know anyone in London, I'll have to speak English.
7. He ( won't – wouldn't ) go if he doesn't feel well.
8. If my English ( got – gets) better, I'll do well at school.
9. If you ( tell – told) me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.
10. If the sea ( hadn't been – weren't ) so rough, the boat wouldn't have sunk.
11. I would save up if I ( get – got) some money.
12. If you (know– knew) him, you wouldn't say that.
13. I would go if I ( have – had) some money.
14. If the weather wasn't bad, we ( will go – would go) to the beach.
15. If you offered to lend him some of your games, he ( will feel – would feel) bad about his selfishness.
16. Kevin wouldn't have had an accident if he ( had seen – saw) the oil on the road.
17. If you didn't spend a lot of money on computer games, you would  
( be – have been ) able go to the zoo.
18. If she wanted to help me, she ( will- would) ask me.
19. If we ( have – had) time, we'll go and see the counsellor.
20. If I (broke– break) my mother's vase, she would be angry.

## (( Question Tag )) السؤال التوكيدي ( المذيل / المختصر )

❖ السؤال التوكيدي: هو السؤال الذي يأتي في نهاية الجملة لتأكيديها أو نفيها.

❖ القاعدة العامة:

- ١- إذا كانت الجملة منفية تصبح مثبتة و بالعكس.
- ٢- إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد ، فإننا نبدل بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل ، وإذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد فإننا نضيف ( **don't – doesn't – didn't** ).
- ٣- إذا كان الفاعل اسماً ، فإننا نستبدله بضمير في السؤال التوكيدي.

### (( ملاحظات هامة جداً حول السؤال التوكيدي ))

- ١- بعد ( **never – hardly** ) يكون الفعل المساعد مثبتاً.
- ٢- إذا جاء في الجملة ( **let's** ) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون ( **Shall we?** ).
- ٣- إذا جاء في الجملة ( **let us** ) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون ( **Will we?** ).
- ٤- إذا جاء في الجملة ( **I am** ) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون ( **Aren't I?** ).
- ٥- إذا جاء في الجملة ( **I am not** ) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون بتطبيق القاعدة العامة ويكون ( **am I?** ) حيث تعتبر ( **am** ) فعلاً مساعداً عادياً.
- ٦- إذا جاء في الجملة فعل أمر ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون ( **Will you?** ).
- ٧- إذا جاء في الجملة فعل تملك ( **have – has – had** ) وتبعه اسم ، فإننا نعتبره فعل أساسيّ و يتوجب إضافة فعل مساعد .

### Exercise

❖ Write the correct question tag:

1. They didn't do their homework, ..... they?
2. It's a lovely day, ..... it?
3. You couldn't help me, ..... you?
4. He can't drive yet, ..... he?
5. Somebody left the door open, .....they?
6. It takes five hours to get there, ..... it?
7. You can speak English, ..... you?
8. We have to wear sports shoes, ..... we?
9. I should say sorry, ..... I ?
10. Someone has eaten the biscuits, ..... he ?
11. I can't do everything, ..... I ?

## (( Reported Speech ))

### الكلام المنقول

- نستخدم الكلام المنقول لنقل كلام شخص لشخص آخر ودائما يستخدم للحديث عن أشياء في الماضي.
- لنقوم بتحويل جملة لكلام منقول يجب علينا أن نجري عدّة تغيرات في الجملة منها:

#### (١) تغيير الزمن : Tense Change

Direct speech		Indirect speech
Present simple	›	Past simple
Present continuous	›	Past continuous
Present perfect simple	›	Past perfect simple
Present perfect continuous	›	Past perfect continuous
Past simple	›	Past perfect
Past continuous	›	Past perfect continuous
Past perfect	›	Past perfect
Past perfect continuous	›	Past perfect continuous

#### (٢) تغيير الوقت : Time Change

Expressions of time if reported on a different day		
this + time	›	that + time
today	›	yesterday ...
these + time	›	those + time
now	›	then / at the moment
time + ago	›	time + before
last weekend	›	the weekend before last / the previous weekend
here	›	there
next + week	›	the following + time
tomorrow	›	the following day
yesterday	›	the previous night / the day before
today	›	yesterday

#### (٣) تغيير الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة : Modal Verbs change

Direct speech		Indirect speech
will	›	would
can	›	could
must / has to / have to	›	had to
shall	›	should
may	›	might



#### ٤) تغيير الضمائر: Pronouns Change

subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل		possessive adjective صفات الملكية	
I	he / she / it	my	his / her / its
we	they	our	their
you	I / we / she / he / they	your	my / our / his / her / their
object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به		possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	
me	him / her	mine	his / her
us	them	ours	Theirs
you	me / us / her / him	yours	mine / ours

#### كيفية تحويل السؤال المباشر الى سؤال غير مباشر (كلام منقول)

##### أولاً: إذا كان السؤال مغلق ( YES/NO ):

تركيبة الجملة قبل التحويل	تركيبة الجملة بعد التحويل
aux. + S. + V. + R. ?	If/whether + S. + aux. + V. + R.

- ملاحظة: (١) إذا كان الفعل المساعد أساسي نبقية في جملة التحويل و إذا كان مضافاً ( do/does/did ) ، نحذفه في جملة التحويل.
- (٢) نحذف إشارة الاستفهام في جملة التحويل.

##### ثانياً: إذا كان السؤال مفتوح ( wh-questions ):

تركيبة الجملة قبل التحويل	تركيبة الجملة بعد التحويل
wh-word + aux. + S. + V. + R. ?	wh-word + S. + aux. + V. + R.

- ملاحظة: (١) إذا كان الفعل المساعد أساسي نبقية في جملة التحويل و إذا كان مضافاً ( do/does/did ) ، نحذفه في جملة التحويل.
- (٢) نحذف إشارة الاستفهام في جملة التحويل.

## (( Quick Grammar ))

### قواعد متفرقة وسريعة

### للفصّل التاسع و الأول الثانويّ و السبر

## (( Would – Used to ))

- نستخدم ( would – used to ) عن عمل اعتياديّ بالماضي.  
( *habitual action in the past* )
- النفي يكون: would → wouldn't  
used to → didn't use to
- نستخدم ( used to ) مع الأفعال الجامدة و الحركيّة.
- نستخدم ( would ) مع الأفعال الحركيّة.

### ❖ ملاحظات هامة:

- ١- الفعل بعد ( would – used to ) يكون بالتصريف الأول.
- ٢- عندما توضع ( would – used to ) بين أقواس نختار دائماً ( used to ) ، ولكن عند عدم وجود ( to ) في القوس أو بعد القوس نختار ( would ).

### ☒ Examples:

- I ( used to – would ) watch TV in the evening.
- I ( used – would ) to watch TV in the evening.
- I ( used – would ) watch TV in the evening.
- I used to ( watch – watched ) TV in the evening.

## (( could – was/were able to – managed to ))

- جميعهم يستخدمون للتعبير عن المقدرة في الماضي .
- **Could** : للتعبير عن مقدرة كانت موجودة في الماضي و الآن لا توجد.  
النفي يكون: couldn't

E.g.: I could run 20 miles when I was a child.

- **Was / Were able to** : للتعبير عن مقدرة أو عمل في زمن محدّد في الماضي وتمّ إنجازه.  
النفي يكون: wasn't / weren't able to

E.g.: I was able to run 20 miles yesterday.

- **Managed to** : للتعبير عن عمل تمّ إنجازه في الماضي لكن بصعوبة.  
النفي يكون: didn't manage to

E.g.: The questions were difficult, but I managed to answer them.

## (( Must – Should – Have to ))

- جميعهم للتعبير عن الإلزام والضرورة ( obligation and necessity ).
- **Should** : تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة ( advice ) :  
النفي يكون : **shouldn't**
- **Must** : تستخدم للضرورة ( necessity ).  
النفي يكون : **mustn't**
- **Have to** : تستخدم للإلزام القوي و القوانين ( strong obligation ).  
لها شكلان في الحاضر ( **have to – has to** ) و في الماضي تصبح ( **had to** ).  
النفي يكون : **don't / doesn't have** - و نفي الماضي : **didn't have to** .

## Articles ( A – An – The ) أدوات التنكير و التعريف

- ❖ أداة التعريف THE ( definite article )
  - وهي تعادل ( ال ) التعريف باللغة العربية وتستخدم مع الجمع أو المفرد المحدد.
  - تستخدم ( The ) :
    - ١ - الأشياء الفريدة من نوعها.
    - ٢ - مع أسماء الأنهار – البحار – المحيطات – السلاسل الجبلية – مجموعات الجزر.
    - ٣ - مع الاتجاهات – أسماء المنظمات – أسماء البلدان المركبة.
    - ٤ - مع "صفة" لتكلم عن مجموعة من الناس الذين يتصفون بميزة واحدة.
    - ٥ - نستخدم "The" أيضا عندما يذكر شيء في الجملة للمرة الثانية وعندما يذكر للمرة الأولى نستعمل ( A/An ).

- ❖ لا نستخدم أية أداة تنكير أو تعريف No Article ( Ø )
  - لا نستخدم أية أداة تنكير أو تعريف :

- ١ - مع اسم الجمع أو اسم غير معدود لتكلم عن شيء بشكل عام.
- ٢ - مع أسماء القارات – البلدان – المدن – الجبال المفردة – البحيرات.
- ٣ - أمام أسماء المطارات – المحطات – و أسماء الشوارع.

❖ أداة التنكير (indefinite article) A/AN

■ نستخدم (A / An)

١- مع اسم مفرد غير محدّد.

٢- عندما نذكر شيء لأول مرة في الجملة.

(A) نستخدم إذا بدأ الاسم بحرف ساكن

(An) إذا بدأ الاسم بحرف صوتي أو صوت الحرف الصوتي

## Countable & Uncountable Nouns

### الأسماء المعدودة و الغير معدودة

- الأسماء المعدودة (countable nouns): هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها وتعامل معاملة المفرد و الجمع.
- الأسماء الغير معدودة (uncountable nouns): هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها و تعامل معاملة المفرد فقط.

((( ملاحظات هامة جداً )))

### الصف التاسع

- ١- مع (many – a few) نستخدم اسم جمع معدود.
- ٢- مع (much – a little) نستخدم مع الاسم الغير معدود.
- ٣- نستخدم (a lot) مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة في الجمل المثبتة.
- ٤- بعد كلمة (cost – eat) نستخدم: much
- ٥- نستخدم (some) مع الإثبات.
- ٦- نستخدم (any) مع النفي والسؤال.
- ٧- نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة أو بعد (often).
- ٨- بعد كلمة (hardly) نستخدم: (any).
- ٩- نستخدم (too) قبل الصفة في جملة الإثبات وتعني جداً.
- ١٠- نستخدم (enough) بعد الصفة في جملة النفي وتعني بشكل كافٍ.

## Exercise

**Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer.**

1. I didn't always ( use to – would ) live in Canada.
  2. I ( used to - would ) live in Syria when I was a child.
  3. We ( used to – didn't use to ) have a cinema, or a sports centre, like we do now.
  4. We didn't have a cinema, so in our free time, we ( used to – didn't use to ) play imaginary games.
  5. Although we didn't have entertainment, we ( used to – didn't use to ) have a lot of fun.
  6. I ( use – used ) to live on a farm in the countryside.
  7. We didn't ( used – use ) to like working on the farm.
  8. You used to live in this town when you ( are – were ) a child.
  9. Didn't you ( manage to – could ) find what you had lost?
  10. I looked all over the garden, but I ( could – couldn't ) find it.
  11. Because it was dark, I ( could – couldn't ) see anything.
  12. I ( must – mustn't ) go home. My mother is waiting for me.
  13. It isn't a good idea to do your homework in a hurry. You ( should – shouldn't ) do your homework in a hurry.
  14. You ( mustn't – don't have to ) be late. The bus won't wait for you.
  15. We are only allowed to wear black shoes to school. We ( have to – should ) wear black shoes to school.
  16. I can't drive a car yet. I'm not old ( too – enough ) .
  17. I don't like this building. It's ( too – enough ) old-fashioned.
  18. I prefer to live in a big city. This town ( is – isn't ) big enough.
  19. The pavements are ( too – enough ) narrow.
  20. These buildings are ( too – enough ) dark. They are not bright ( too – enough ).
  21. I'm going to tell you about ( a – an ) city called Hama.
  22. Hama is in ( a - the ) west of Syria.
  23. Hama is ( a - an ) city with beautiful old houses.
  24. You can move around Hama by ( Ø , an ) car.
  25. Today we sailed across ( a – the ) Bosphorous.
  26. We visited ( a – the ) Princes Islands.
  27. There is too ( many - much ) traffic on our roads.
  28. There are too ( many – much ) cars and lorries.
  29. There aren't ( much – enough ) buses, so people drive their cars everywhere.
  30. There aren't ( much – enough ) pedestrian crossings.
  31. I'm going to do ( a lot of – many ) relaxation.
  32. There isn't ( enough – many ) parking, so cars are parked badly and block the streets.
  33. Too ( much – many ) noise is bad for people's health.
  34. Hardly ( some – any ) plants are able to survive in the icy Antarctic.
-

## Forming Comparative & Superlative Adjectives صيغتي المقارنة و التفضيل

صيغة المقارنة والتفضيل في اللغة الانجليزية : هو أسلوب يطرأ على الصفات:

### ❖ أولاً: الصفات التي تتكوّن من مقطع صوتي واحد:

أ- إذا كانت الصفة مؤلفة من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضيف (er) في المقارنة و (est) في التفضيل .

tall                      taller than                      the tallest

ب- إذا كانت الصفة منتهية بحرف (e) فإننا نضيف (r) في المقارنة و (st) في التفضيل.

large                      larger than                      the largest

ج- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى صفة منتهية بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير.

big                      bigger than                      the biggest

د- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى صفة منتهية بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف الحرف (y) ونضيف (ier) أو (iest) .

heavy                      heavier than                      the heaviest

### ❖ أولاً: الصفات التي تتكوّن من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد:

إذا كانت الصفة مؤلفة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضع قبلها ، ( more – less ) في المقارنة و ( the most – the least ) في التفضيل.

beautiful                      more beautiful than                      The most beautiful

### ❖ هناك بعض الصفات أو الظروف الشاذة:

الصفة أو الظرف	المقارنة	التفضيل
bad	worse than	the worst
good	better than	the best
well	better than	the best
ill	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many	more than	the most
much	more than	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / furthest
late	later than	the latest
near	nearer than	the nearest
old ( العمر )	elder than	the eldest
old ( قديم )	older than	the oldest

### ❖ ملاحظة:

يمكن أن نستعمل الصيغة التالية للتعبير عن صفة مشتركة بين شخصين أو شيئين لهما نفس الصفة.

حالة الإيجاب	حالة النفي
as + adj. + as	as + (so) + adj. + as

**E.g.:** Sami is as old as my brother

Sara is not as (so) pretty as her sister.

## (( Relative Pronouns ))

### ضمائر الوصل

- تستعمل ضمائر الوصل لوصل جملتين ( جملة رئيسية وأخرى ثانوية ) تتحدثان عن نفس الشيء في جملة واحدة.
- لضمائر الوصل معانٍ كثيرة منها: الذي – التي – اللذين – اللواتي .... إلخ.
- من ضمائر الوصل:
- ١) **Who** : و تستخدم مع العاقل ، قبلها عاقل و بعدها فعل.
- E.g.: The man who speaks English is my father.
- ٢) **Whom** : و تستخدم مع العاقل ، قبلها عاقل و بعدها فاعل.
- E.g.: The man whom we speak English with , is my father.
- ٣) **Which** : و تستخدم مع غير العاقل ، قبلها غير عاقل و بعدها إما فعل كـون أو فاعل أو فعل.
- E.g.: The car which is far from here is mine.  
The car which I bought yesterday was red.  
The car which runs fast is mine.
- ٤) **Whose** : و تستخدم مع الملكية ، قبلها عاقل أو غير عاقل و بعدها اسم.
- E.g.: The woman whose eyes are black is my mother.  
The car whose colour is red , is mine.
- ٥) **Where** : تستخدم مع المكان ، قبلها غير عاقل و بعدها فاعل.
- E.g.: This is the building where I lived in.

## Relative Clauses

### العبارات الوصلية

- تستخدم العبارة الوصلية للوصل بين جملتين ، بحيث تعطي الجملة الثانية معلومات إضافية عن الجملة الأولى ، أي تستخدم لإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن شخص أو شيء.
- غالباً ما تفصل العبارة الوصلية بفاصلة.

### Exercise

- **Choose the suitable answer from those in brackets.**

- 1- A playwright is a person ( which, who, whose) writes plays.
- 2- A teacher is a person ( whom, who, whose) job is to teach students.
- 3- The book ( which, how, who) I bought last week is interesting.
- 4- The apartment ( when, what, where) Ahmed lives is mine.
- 5- The house ( which, whom, who) is surrounded by trees is ours.
- 6- This is the man ( whom, whose, which) I told you about.



○ **Use relatives to combine the following sentences.**

- 1- The man looks sad. His car was stolen.
- 2- The man is British. I met him yesterday.
- 3- The robbery happened last night. This is the place.
- 4- It is the most beautiful car. I have ever seen it.

## (( Making Questions ))

### صياغة (تكوين) السؤال

- السؤال هو طلب معلومة عن شيء أو عن شخص.
- لدينا نوعان من السؤال:
- أولاً: السؤال المغلق ( Yes/No Question ):

**aux. + S. + V. + R. ?**

- وهو السؤال المحدد الإجابة ، حيث تكون الإجابة نعم / لا.
- له طريقتان:
- ❖ الطريقة الأولى: إذا كان لدينا فعل مساعد ، فإننا نبذل بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل.
- ❖ الطريقة الثانية: إذا لم يكن لدينا فعل مساعد ، فإننا نضيف فعل مساعد مضاف ( do – does – did ) و نعيد الفعل إلى أصله.

ثانياً: السؤال المفتوح ( wh-question ):

**wh-word + aux. + S. + V. + R. ?**

- وهو السؤال الغير المحدد الإجابة ، حيث لا تكون الإجابة نعم / لا.
- له طريقتان:
- ❖ الطريقة الأولى: إذا كان لدينا فعل مساعد ، فإننا نبذل بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل.
- ❖ الطريقة الثانية: إذا لم يكن لدينا فعل مساعد ، فإننا نضيف فعل مساعد مضاف ( do – does – did ) و نعيد الفعل إلى أصله.

- يجب تغير الضمير:

I / we	You
I am	Are you
Me / us	You
My / our	Your
I was	Were you

■ كلمات الاستفهام كثيرة منها:

كلمة الاستفهام	المعنى	الاستخدام
Where	أين	للسؤال عن المكان
What	ماذا	للسؤال عن الأشياء
Why	لماذا	للسؤال عن السبب
When	متى	للسؤال عن الزمان
How	كيف	للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الأشياء
How much	كم	للسؤال عن الكمية / غير المعدود
How many	كم	للسؤال عن الكمية / المعدود
How old	كم عُمر	للسؤال عن العمر
How long	كم فترة	للسؤال عن المدة
How often	كم مرّة	للسؤال عن التكرار
How tall	كم طول	للسؤال عن الطول
How far	كم بُعد	للسؤال عن المسافة
How high	كم ارتفاع	للسؤال عن الارتفاع
How wide	كم عرض	للسؤال عن العرض
How big	كم حجم	للسؤال عن الحجم
How weigh	كم وزن	للسؤال عن الوزن
Who	من	للسؤال عن الأشخاص
Whose	لمن	للسؤال عن الملكية
What colour	ما لون	للسؤال عن اللون
What time	ما وقت	للسؤال عن الوقت

ملاحظات هامة جداً

(١) للسؤال عن الفاعل ، ما علينا سوى أن نحذف الفاعل من الجملة و أن نضع بدلاً عنه كلمة الاستفهام ( who ) دون أن نجرى أي تغيير في الجملة.

E.g.: Who will come tomorrow?  
Mona will come tomorrow.

(٢) للسؤال عن الصفات الداخلية للشخص أو الشيء ( description of qualities ) يجب أن تكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي:

**What + aux. + S. + Like ?**

■ الفعل المساعد في السؤال و الجواب يكون ( to be )

E.g.: What is Ammar like?  
He is a kind a generous person.

٣) للسؤال عن الصفات الخارجية للشخص أو الشيء ( physical description ) يجب أن تكون تركيبية الجملة كالتالي:

**What + aux. + S. + Look Like ?**

■ الفعل المساعد في السؤال يكون ( to do ) و في الجواب يكون ( to be ).

E.g.: What does Tarek look like?  
He is tall and thin.

٤) للسؤال عن حالة الطقس ( weather ) يجب أن تكون تركيبية الجملة كالتالي:

**What + is / was + the weather like + R. ?**

■ الفعل المساعد في السؤال و الجواب يكون ( to be ).

E.g.: What was the weather yesterday?  
The weather was cold and rainy.

٥) للسؤال عن الأحداث و الأفعال ( actions ) يجب أن تكون تركيبية الجملة كالتالي:

**What + auxiliary verb + S. + do/doing/done ?**

■ الفعل المساعد في السؤال يكون أحد الأفعال المساعدة الرئيسية و في الجواب يتوافق الفعل المساعد مع السؤال.

E.g.: What do you do every day?  
What are you doing now?  
What were you doing?  
What have you done?  
What had you done?

٦) للسؤال عن المهنة في الحاضر أو الماضي ( career ) يجب أن تكون تركيبية الجملة كالتالي:

**What + do/does/did + S. + do ?**

■ الفعل المساعد في السؤال يكون ( to do ) و في الجواب يكون ( to be ).

E.g.: What does your father do?  
He is a doctor.

٧) للسؤال عن المشاعر في الحاضر و الماضي ( feelings ) يجب أن تكون تركيبية الجملة كالتالي:

**How + do/does/did + S. + feel ?**

■ الفعل المساعد في السؤال يكون ( to do ) و في الجواب يكون ( to be ).

E.g.: How did you feel yesterday?  
I was very happy.

## Exercise

### ❖ Ask questions about the underlined words.

- 1- I need five dollars.
- 2- Karam was born in Aleppo.
- 3- I go out to eat at least once a week.
- 4- My sister answered the phone.
- 5- I was late because the traffic was heavy.
- 7- Lojayn is studying right now.
- 8- Wessam is about medium high and has red hair and freckles نمش.
- 9- Sami is very serious and hardworking.
- 10- My parents have been living there for three years.

### ❖ Complete the dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question

(1)

- A: .....
- B: My school was opened in 1975.
- A: .....
- B: I have been in this school for five years.
- A: .....
- B: I go there by bus.
- A: Where is the school located ?
- B: .....

(2)

- A: .....
- B: I got to Apamea two days ago.
- A: Where are you staying?
- B: .....
- A: .....
- B: It is scorching hot.
- A: .....
- B: I could see enormous and high walls.

(3)

- A: .....
- B: Yes, I have travelled abroad.
- A: .....
- B: I went to Cairo.
- A: .....
- B: To visit my cousins.
- A: How long did you stay there?
- B: .....

## (( Verbs Forms Following Wish )) التمنيّ

- التمنيّ دائماً عكس الواقع.
- القاعدة العامة لتحويل إلى جملة تمنيّ:

$V_2 \leftarrow V_1$ (١)
$had + V_3 \leftarrow V_2$
فعل ( to be ) يكون ( were ) مع جميع الضمائر في الحالة الأولى.
(٢) الجملة الإيجابية ← منفية
الجملة المنفية ← إيجابية

### (( ملاحظات هامة جداً ))

- ١- بعد ( wish ) يمكن أن نستخدم ( could – would ) أو أي فعل في التصريف الثاني للتعبير عن رغبتنا بالتغيير في وضع معيّن.
- ٢- الفعل بعد ( would – could ) يكون بصيغة المصدر.
- ٣- مع الضمائر ( I – we ) نستخدم ( could ) .
- ٤- نستخدم ( would ) إذا كان التغيير بإرادة الشخص.
- ٥- نستخدم ( could ) إذا كان التغيير يعتمد على الظروف و ليس على إرادة الشخص.
- ٦- مع ( wish ) في حالة النفي نستخدم ( SO ) بدلاً من الكلمات مثل:  
( very – too – really ) .

### Exercise

#### ❖ Re-write the following sentences using ( I wish )

1. I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night.
2. The weather's too hot at the moment.
4. The streets are very dirty.
3. People drive too fast in the city centre.
5. Many people in my village smoke too much.
6. There are too many adverts on television.
7. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.
8. I'm not very good at maths.
9. I can't read very quickly.
10. You waste too much paper.

## (( Quick Grammar 2 ))

### قواعد متنوعة ٢

- ١- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ( **-ing** ) تصف الأشياء.
- ٢- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ( **-ed** ) تصف الأشخاص.
- ٣- **Listen** : to pay attention to a sound يعني ينصت لشيء ما بتركيز ، أيّ تعمّد الاستماع أو الإنصات لشيء معيّن.
- ٤- **Hear** : to receive a sound in your eyes ، أي يسمع شيء بدون تركيز أو مجرد صوت أو ضوضاء تحدث فنسمعه بالأذن دون تعمّد السماع.
- ٥- **Look at** : to pay attention , to try to see what is there . وتعني يدقّق النظر إلى شيء ما لكن بانتباه أكثر ، وتعني هذه الكلمة بمعنى يفحص.
- ٦- **See** : when your eyes receive the picture ، وهي قدرة العين الطبيعيّ على الإبصار.
- ٧- **Watch** : we watch something that moves like picture on TV ، يشاهد أو يراقب و تستخدم مع الأشياء المتحركة.
- ٨- **Say** : عندما نريد أن نتحدّث بأنّ شخصاً ما قال كذا و كذا.
- ٩- **Tell** : تستخدم عندما نريد أن نعطي معلومات لشخص ما.
- ١٠- **Speak** : عندما نتكلّم عن اللغات و عن إلقاء المحادثات و عن المحادثة خاصة بين شخصين.
- ١١- **Talk** : تستخدم عندما نريد أن نتكلّم فيما بيننا عن مواضيع عامّة.
- ١٢- **الفرق بين other / another** : كلاهما بمعنى ( آخر ) لكن ( another ) تستخدم مع المفرد ، و كلمة ( other ) مع الجمع.
- ١٣- بعد ( **to be – like – prefer – love – hate – start – dislike – begin – enjoy – avoid –** )
- support – suggest – explain – finish – forgive – consider – mind – stop – explain –**
- ( imagine – advice – admit – celebrate )** يكون الفعل مضافاً له ( **-ing** )

## Exercise

### ❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I'm ( terrifying / terrified ) of spiders.
- 2- We had a very ( tiring / tired ) journey last night.
- 3- Before we went on holiday, we were very ( exciting / excited ).
- 4- When I was a child, I was never ( boring / bored ).
- 5- Mike told us an ( amusing / amused ) story about his dog.
- 6- The music is so loud I can't ( hear / listen ) to what he's ( saying / speaking ).
- 7- I ( looked at / watched ) a great documentary last night.

### الدرس ( ١٧ )

## قواعد إضافة ( -ED )

❖ يتم تحويل الفعل القياسي المضارع (المصدر) الى الماضي بإضافة (ed) إلى نهايته أو إلى التصريف الثالث للفعل.

arrive → arrived	▪ إذا كان الفعل القياسي (المصدر) منتهياً بـ ( e ) فيضاف اليه ( d ) فقط للحصول على الماضي والتصريف الثالث للفعل.
play → played	▪ إذا كان الفعل القياسي ( المصدر ) منتهياً بـ ( y ) وكان الـ ( y ) مسبقاً بأحد الحروف الصوتية ، فعند إضافة (ed) له ، لا يتغير الـ ( y ) -
study → studied	▪ إذا كان الفعل القياسي ( المصدر ) منتهياً بـ ( y ) وكان الـ ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، فعند إضافة (ed) تحذف الـ ( y ) ويضاف (ied) بدلاً عنه.
dip → dipped box → boxing	▪ إذا انتهى الفعل القياسي بحرف ساكن وكان قبله حرف صوتي ، وكان الفعل متكون من مقطع واحد فإن الحرف الصحيح الأخير يضاعف عند إضافة (ed) ، ولكن هنالك استثناء لهذه القاعدة ، فإذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأحرف التالية ( w , x , y ) وكان مسبقاً بحرف علة فعند إضافة (ed) لا يضاعف الحرف الأخير



## قواعد إضافة ( -ing )

move → moving	▪ إذا كان الفعل القياسي (المصدر) منتهياً بـ ( e ) فعند إضافة ( ing ) له يحذف الـ ( e ) ( علماً أن هذه القاعدة تنطبق على الأفعال الشاذة أيضاً. )
play → playing	▪ إذا كان الفعل القياسي ( المصدر ) منتهياً بـ ( y ) وكان الـ ( y ) مسبقاً بأحد الأحرف الصوتية أو بحرف صحيح ، فعند إضافة ( ing ) له ، لا يتغير الـ ( y )
stop → stopping cut → cutting	▪ إذا انتهى الفعل القياسي بحرف ساكن وكان قبله حرف صوتي ، وكان الفعل مكوّن من مقطع واحد فإن الحرف الصحيح الأخير يضاعف عند إضافة ( ing ) إليه. نطبق هذه القاعدة أيضاً على الأفعال الشاذة عند إضافة ( ing ) إليها.

## Adjectives & Adverbs الصفات و الظروف

▪ الظروف التي تدل على الطريقة والأسلوب ( الحال )

quick → quickly	يصاغ الظرف adverb بإضافة ( ly ) للصفة adjective.
possible → possibly	الصفة المنتهية بـ ( le ) نحذف ( e ) ونضيف فقط. ( y )
happy → happily	الصفة المنتهية بحرف ( y ) مسبق بحرف ساكن نحذف الحرف ( y ) ونضيف. ( ily )

### ملاحظة هامة

نختار الصفة دائماً عند وجود:

( am – are – was – were – very – be – so – really – too )

#### • Choose the correct answer.

1- Ahmad usually drives \_\_\_\_\_.

a- careful

b- carefully

c- more careful

2- Ahmad is a \_\_\_\_\_ driver.

a- careful

b- carefully

c- more careful

3- Noor is \_\_\_\_\_ than Reem.

a- taller

b- tall

c- tallest

## (( Prepositions ))

### أحرف الجرّ

<b>** OF **</b>	<b>** FOR **</b>	<b>** TO **</b>
Afraid ...	Famous ...	Similar ...
Jealous ...	Grateful ...	Used ...
Aware ...	Responsible ...	Engaged ...
Ashamed ...	Substitute ...	Contribute ...
Proud ...	Applied ...	Relevant ...
Innocent ...	Sorry ...	Friendly ...
Dream ... (of- about)	Good ... teeth.	Compare ... ( with)
Made ...	Reason ...	Grateful to sb. for sth
Fond ...	Cause ...	Marry ...
Die... heart attack.	Excuse ...	Complain to sb. About sth.
Tired ...	Thank ...	Rude ...
Kind ...	Check ...	Accustomed ...
Full ...	Forgive ...	Belong ...
Sure. (of/about.)	Look ...	Damage ...
Capable ...	Known ...	Subscribe ...
Instead ...	Vote ...	Respond ...
Photo ...	Hope ...	Polite ...
Approve ...	Fight ...	Faithful ...
Consist ...	Pray ...	Get invitation ...
Take care ...	... change.	Find a solution ...
Accused ...	Find the cause ....	Promise ...
In charge ...		Offer ...
In favor ...		Listen ...
Because ...		With respect ...
By means ...		Lead ...
Deprived ...		Adapt ...
The cause ...		
Provide ...		

<b>** WITH **</b>	<b>** At **</b>	<b>** IN **</b>
Angry with sb.	Laugh ...	Believe ...
Angry for sth.	Good ...	Excel ...
Disappointed ...	Bad ...	Succeed ...
Wrong ...	Annoyed ...	Act ...
Content ...	Look ...	Interested ...
Provide ...	Arrive ...	... a terrible mood.
Compare ... ( with/ to )	Stare ...	... touch.
Argue ...	At night.	... general.
Fed up ...	At age of.	Located ...
Trouble ...	At noon.	... the evening.
Patient ...	... O'clock.	... the morning.
Familiar ...	... the moment.	... a few minutes.
Agree ... SB.	... present.	... the afternoon.
Agree ... sth.	... the time.	... a minute.
Have trouble ....	... al- Fiter Edi.	... a moment.
Satisfied ...	... seaside.	... court
Communicate ...	.... the university.	interested ...
	... the rush hour.	
	( at/ by/ during) the weekend.	<b><i>NB: we use in with: months- years.</i></b>
	... the end.	
	.... airport.	
	... the weekend	
	... home	
	... age	
	... random	
	... the door	

<b><u>** ON **</u></b>	<b><u>** FROM **</u></b>	<b><u>** ABOUT **</u></b>
Rely ...	different ...	Crazy ...
Dependent ...	distinguish ...	Excited ...
Keen ...	protect ...	Dream ... ( of- about)
To feed ...	rescue ...	Care ...
Build ...	escape ...	Sure .... ( of- about)
Cut down ...	suffer ...	Worry ...
... court	prevent ...	Complain ... sth.
Decide ...	recover ...	Talk ...
Depend money ...	prohibit ...	Need information ...
Insist ...	In danger ...	Complain to SB.
Spend ...	Prevent ...	Complain About sth.
... strike.	Aside ...	
... average.		
... purpose.		
Count ...	*****	*****
... a second thought.	<b><u>** BETWEEN **</u></b>	<b><u>** OUT OF **</u></b>
On a day ( <i>we use ON</i>	the difference ...	.... work.
<i>with days.</i> )		.... breath.
... April's fool's.		
... one's own		
... time.		
... foot.		
... holiday.		
... March 2nd.		
... Strike		

## Basics:

- ❖ If something is contained inside a box or a wide flat area, we use 'IN':

in the newspaper	in a house
in a cup	in a drawer
in a bottle	in a bag
in bed	in a car
in London	in England
in a book	in a pub
in a field	in the sea
in my stomach	in a river

- ❖ If something is on a line or a horizontal or vertical surface, we use 'ON':

on the table	on the wall
on the floor	on the fridge
on my face	on a plate
on the page	on the sofa
on a chair	on a bag
on the river	on a t-shirt
on the ceiling	on a bottle
on a bike	on his foot

- ❖ If something is at a point, (it could be a building) we use 'AT':

at the airport	at the door
at the table	at the bus stop
at the cinema	at the top
at the bottom	at the pub
at the traffic lights	at the front
at the back	at school
at university	at the window
at the hospital	at the piano

- ❖ Here are some more common ones that don't really fit: • on TV • on the bus • on a train • on a plane • on the radio • at home • at work.

## (( Linking Words ))

### كلمات الربط

Although *it was* cold, we went swimming.  
 فعل + فاعل Though على الرغم من ..... , .....  
 شبه جملة Even though  
 e.g. Although the exam isn't easy , I'll pass it.  
 e.g. Although it was cold , we went swimming.

We went swimming although *it was* cold.  
 فعل + فاعل though على الرغم من  
 شبه جملة even though  
 e.g. He failed the exam although he studied hard.

اسم + ( صفة )  
 على الرغم من Despite the *cold weather*, we went out  
In spite of the *cold weather*, we went out.  
 phrase ( عبارة )  
 e.g. We enjoyed the holiday despite the heavy rain.  
 e.g. In spite of his blindness , Taha Hussein was a great writer.

It was raining . However, we went swimming.  
 فعل + فاعل Nonetheless ومع ذلك  
 شبه جملة Nevertheless  
 e.g. I didn't study hard. However , I passed the exam.

It was hot. Therefore, we went swimming.  
 لذلك It was hot. We, therefore, went swimming.  
 It was hot. We went swimming, therefore.

فعل + فاعل  
 لأن Because it was hot , we went swimming.  
 We went swimming because it was hot.  
 e.g. Because I wasn't hungry this morning , I didn't eat my breakfast.  
 e.g. He can't go downtown with us because he is busy.  
 e.g. Tomorrow I'll stay at home because I'm sick.

اسم + ( صفة )

**Because of** the hot weather, we went swimming.

We went swimming **because of** the hot weather.

e.g. They had to postpone the meeting **because of** the minister's illness.

توجب عليهم تأجيل الاجتماع بسبب مرض الوزير.

لذا

It was hot, **so** we went swimming.

وبالتالي

It was hot, **consequently**, we went swimming.

ولكن

It was cold, **but** I went swimming **anyway**.

ومع ذلك

It was cold, **but** I **still** went swimming.

ومع ذلك

It was cold, **yet** I **still** went swimming.

**Both** ( singular / plural ) **and** ( singular / plural ) **PLURAL VERB**

كلًا

وَ

are - have - do

✓

is - has - does

✗

**SINGULAR VERB**

**Either** ( singular / plural ) **or** ( singular ) is - has - does ✓

**Neither** ( singular / plural ) **nor** ( singular ) are - have - do ✗

**Not only** ( singular / plural ) **but also** ( singular )

ليس فقط

ولكن أيضاً

**singular**

e.g. **Neither** the library **nor** the bookstore **is** open.

e.g. **Neither** the students **nor** the teacher **is** in the class.

**Either** ( singular / plural ) **or** ( plural ) **PLURAL VERB**

**Neither** ( singular / plural ) **nor** ( plural ) are - have - do ✓ **Not only** (

singular / plural ) **but also** ( plural ) is - has - does ✗

e.g. **Either** the boy **or** his sisters **are** playing in the garden .

e.g. **Neither** the teacher **nor** the students **were** absent yesterday.

e.g. **Not only** Sam , **but also** his friends **have** passed the exam.

**Even if** حتى لو

e.g. Even if he is absent , we are going on the trip.

**providing that** شريطة أن

e.g. you will pass your exams, **providing that** you study hard.

**Unless = if not** ما لم

e.g. you will fail **unless** you study hard.

**since** = لأن

e.g. **Since** I didn't eat breakfast , I was hungry.

**otherwise** وإلا

e.g. You have to study hard , **otherwise** you will fail.

(( Using ing-clause ))  
(( ing-form of the verb ))  
اسم الفاعل

❖ يمكن استخدام اسم الفاعل ( V.+ing ) لإضافة معلومات إلى جملة حيث يحلّ محلّ اسم الفاعل محلّ جملة أو شبه جملة فيها فاعل و فعل.

خطوات الحل:

- (١) نكتب الجملة الأساسية ( الجملة الأولى ) ونضع بعدها فاصلة:
- (٢) في الجملة الثانية نحذف الفاعل و الأفعال المساعدة ( عن وجدت ) ونضيف الفعل مضافاً إليه ( ING ) ونكمل الجملة.
- (٣) إن وجدت كلمات الربط ( WHICH – WHO – WHERE – AND ) تُحذف.
- (٤) تُحذف عبارات مثل: ( When he did this - When he finished the race - To do this ).
- (٥) تطبق قواعد إضافة الـ ( ING ).

**E.g.:** Hani did very well. He could finish in 20th place.

Hani did very well, finishing in 20th place.

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## Expressing Possibilities - Modal verb phrases

### ( must - can't - might )

#### التعبير عن الاحتمالات

- ( must - can't - might ) + infinitive : للتعبير عن الحاضر البسيط أو المستقبل :  
 ( must - can't - might ) + ( have + V.3 ) : للتعبير عن الماضي البسيط أو الحاضر التام :  
 ( must - can't - might ) + ( be + V. ing ) : للتعبير عن الحاضر المستمر :

\*\*\*\*\*

- ( ١ ) **MUST** = ( لا بد ) تدل على أننا شبه متأكدين مما نقوله في حالة الإثبات.  
 ( ٢ ) **CAN'T** = ( لا يمكن ) تدل على أننا شبه متأكدين مما نقوله في حالة النفي.  
 ( ٣ ) **MAY / MIGHT** = ( ربما - قد ) تدل على أن من المحتمل أن يكون ما نقوله صحيحاً.

#### • ملاحظات هامة للحل:

- ( ١ ) إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات التالية وبعدها اثبات فإننا نستخدم ( must ) - أما إذا كان بعدها نفي فإننا نستخدم ( can't ) : true - certainly - sure - certain  
 ( ٢ ) إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات التالية فإننا نستخدم ( may - might ) : probably - possible - think

\*\*\*\*\*

#### • خطوات الحل:

- ( ١ ) نبحث عن الكلمات التي تدل على الحل مثل: ( I'm sure that - I think - I know it's true ) ونحذفها.  
 ( ٢ ) نحدد الفعل المساعد المناسب من خلال الكلمات السابقة ونضعه قبل الفعل.  
 ( ٣ ) نجري التغيرات التالية على الأفعال ( باقي الأفعال تبقى كما هي ) :

*is / are → be      was / were → have been      has → have*

- ( ٤ ) نكتب الجملة من بدايتها وحتى نهايتها مع التغيرات السابقة .

(( Have something done ))  
(( causative have ))  
الأفعال السببية

❖ نستخدم: ( have + something + V.3 ) للإشارة أن الفاعل لم يقوم بالفعل ولكنه طلب من شخص آخر القيام به بدلاً منه. فعل ( have ) يتغير حسب الزمن.

• خطوات الحل:

- (١) نضع الفاعل.
- (٢) نضع الفعل ( have ) حيث يكون له نفس زمن الجملة ويكون عكسها في الإثبات والنفي .
- (٣) نضع المفعول به .
- (٤) نضع الفعل في التصريف الثالث.
- (٥) نحذف الكلمات: ( own – myself – himself – herself – ourselves – themselves ) .

• ملاحظات:

- (٦) إذا أردنا أن نكتب من قام بالفعل نكتبه بعد ( BY ) .
- (٧) لتجنب ذكر المفعول به في الجملة الثانية نضع بدلاً عنه الضمير ( IT ) للمفرد أو ( THEM ) للجمع.

**E.g.:** Hadi doesn't clean his car.

Hani has his car cleaned.

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## (( PHRASAL VERBS ))

### العبارات الفعلية / الأفعال المركبة

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
Break down	يتعطل	Knock out	يهزم، يغلب
Bring up	يربي	Look out	يطل من نافذة، انتبه
Catch up with	يدرك، يلحق	Look out	يقوم بزيارة
Come in	يدخل	Look up	يرفع نظره
Carry on	يتابع، يواصل السير	Look up	يبحث عن كلمة
Call for	يلتقط، يعرّج على صديق	Look for	يبحث عن
Come across	يجد بالصدفة	Look after	يهتم، يعتني
Could do with	يفضل، يحب	Look in to	يحقق، يمعن النظر
do with out	لا يستطيع أن يتخلى	Let down	يخذل
Cut down on	يقطع	Make out	يفهم المعنى
Cope with	يكافح، يتغلب على المشاكل	Put down	يحقر، يكبت
Deal with	يتعامل مع، يبحث في	Put up	يبنى، ينزل
Get on with	ينسجم	Put up with	يصبر على، يتحمل
Get up	ينهض	Pick up	يلتقط من الأرض
Get away	يهرب	Pick up	يتعرّف على أصدقاء
Get on	ينسجم، يتقدّم، يتفق	Ring up	يتصل
Grow up	يكبر، ينشأ	Run over	يدهس
Give away	يعطي، يفشي السرّ، يهب	Run in to	يقابل بالصدفة
Go off	يتحمّل، ينسجم	Run out of	ينفذ من
Get over	يتغلب على	Set off	يبدأ رحلة
Get off	يترجّل	Stand up	يقف
Get out	يخرج، يقلع عن	Speed up	يسرع، يحث الخطى
Get down	ينزل، يترجّل	Settle down	يستقرّ
Switch off	يقطع التيار	Turn off	يوقف تدفق المياه.
Sort out	يفرز، يصنّف	Take round	يقنع.
Try on	يجرّب	Take after	يشابه
Turn up	يظهر، يبرز	Turn down	يخفض صوت المذياع
Turn up	يرفع صوت المذياع أو التلفاز	Take to	يحبّ، يجذب
Throw away	يرمي بعيداً	Work out	يحقق شيء ما
Take off	يخلع، ينزع.	Work out	يوجد
Take off	تقلع الطائرة		

Phrasal verb	Meaning
Run out of	ينفذ
Go along with	يستمر
Keep up with	يجاري - يواكب - يتابع
Cut down on	يخفض - يقلص
Look forward to	يتطلع قدما إلى
Put up with	يتحمل
Come up with	يخترع - يجد
Come up against	يواجه
Come out	يظهر - تشرق الشمس
Come across	يصادف - يجد بالصدفة
Come over	يزور
Come up	يصبح متاح - يذكر الاسم
Come around	يستعيد وعيه
Come down	ينخفض
Do away with	يتخلص من - يستغني عن
Do up	يرتب - يربط الحذاء
Do without	يمتنع عن
Make up	يخترع - يلفق
Make of	يفهم - يستنتج
Make up for	يعوّض عن

## ***The Most Important Irregular Verbs***

Present V.1	Past V.2	Past Participle V.3	المعنى
awake	awoke	awoken	ينهض - يرتفع
be-am-is-are	was - were	been	يكون
become	became	become	يصبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
bend	bent	bent	ينحني
bite	bit	bitten	يعض - يلدغ
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
blow	blew	blown	يهب - ينفخ
break	broke	broken	يكسر
breed	bred	bred	يلد
bring	brought	brought	يحضر - يجلب
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	يذيع
build	built	built	يبنى
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
can	can	---	يستطيع
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل
dig	dug	dug	يحفر
do-does	did	done	يعمل - يفعل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
drive	drove	driven	يقود
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
feel	felt	felt	يلمس - يحسّ
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
find	found	found	يجد

Present V.1	Past V.2	Past Participle V.3	المعنى
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forbid	forbade	forbidden	يمنع - يحظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمّد
get	got	got	ينال
go	went	gone	يذهب
grind	ground	ground	يطحن
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
hang	hung	hung	يعلق
hang	hanged	hanged	يشنق
have / has	Had	had	يملك
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hide	hid	hidden	يخبئ
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hold	held	held	يمسك - يحتفظ
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي - يجرح
keep	kept	kept	يبقى - يظلّ
know	knew	known	يعلم - يدري
lay	laid	laid	يضع
lead	led	led	يقود - يرشد
lean	leant	leant	يستند - يميل
learn	learnt	learnt	يعلم - يتعلّم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lend	lent	lent	يقرض
let	let	let	يدع
lie	lay	lain	يكذب - يتمدّد
light	lit	lit	يشرق - يشتعل
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
make	made	made	يصنع
may	might	---	يمكن
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	يلتقي
mistake	mistook	mistaken	يخطئ

Present V.1	Past V.2	Past Participle V.3	المعنى
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
put	put	put	يضع
quit	quit	quit	يغادر – يكفّ عن
read	read	read	يقرأ
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
ring	rang	rung	يرنّ
rise	rose	risen	ينهض
run	ran	run	يركض
saw	sawed	sawed	ينشر
say	said	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
send	sent	sent	يرسل
set	set	set	يقرّر
sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط
shine	shone	shone	يلمع – يشعّ
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار
show	showed	showed	يبينّ – يظهر – يعرض
shrink	shrank	shrunken	يتقلّص
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
sing	sang	sung	يغني
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس – يغرق
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
slide	slid	slid	ينزلق
smell	smelt	smelt	يشمّ
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلّم
speed	sped	sped	يسرع
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى
spend	spent	spent	ينفق
spin	span	spun	يغزل – يدور بسرعة
spoil	spoil	spoil	يتلف
spread	spread	spread	ينتشر – ينتشر
stand	stood	stood	يقف

Present V. <sub>1</sub>	Past V. <sub>2</sub>	Past Participle V. <sub>3</sub>	المعنى
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
sting	stung	stung	يلسع – يلدغ
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	يأخذ
teach	taught	taught	يعلم – يدرّس
tell	told	told	يخبر
think	thought	thought	يفكر – يعتقد
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
upset	upset	upset	يفسد – يضايق
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
wet	wet	wet	يبّلل
win	won	won	يربح
wind	wound	wound	ينفخ
write	wrote	written	يكتب